

# The Sun

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 THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

We shall commence next Sunday, May 13, the publication of a tremendously interesting new novel by W. CLARK RUSSELL. It is founded on the weird and mysterious old legend of the Flying Dutchman.

## A Question that Will Be Repeated.

A voice of mental independence and reason struggles out from the very centre of that great vortex of incoherence into which the main body of the Democracy seems to be getting itself absorbed. It is the voice of the New Haven Evening Register.

Our contemporary observes the fact that the Connecticut Democrats, in State Convention, first gave the President an endorsement, and then proceeded to repudiate his policy of keeping the internal revenue system intact, by passing a resolution in favor of abolishing the tobacco tax. This causes the Register to remark:

"Here we are confronted with an endorsement and condemnation of Mr. Cleveland's policy, and a commendation and endorsement of Mr. Randall's policy! As the last boy said: 'Where are we, any way?'"

This is a very significant question. The chief characteristic of the second term movement has been that no questions should be asked. On every theory of politics this rule would not stand examination. It was a political paradox, and the reasoning which declared it a necessity prescribed that it should be accepted without comment, wholly disconnected from the various opposing sentiments.

These were required to suspend all utterance until the regular endorsement of the Administration should first be placed on record. The Democrats living about our friend, the Register, after a pleased and confident advocate of the new dispensation, instead of sharing its adventurous and aggressive feeling, are rather in a state of resignation to what they are told is the decree of fate. Thus they announce themselves as prepared to march under a banner which they formerly recognized as hostile, and which, so far as any genuine expression of opinion is concerned, they still unhesitatingly condemn. It is no wonder that a Democratic Journal, finding itself unsatisfied with the indefinite adulation of the crowd with which it has been travelling in the front rank, stops to ask: "Where are we?"

## The Committee of the Whole Democracy.

The Committee of the Whole Democracy is in session. Mr. TEXAS temporarily occupying the chair.

"The question before the House," said the Chairman, looking up for a moment from the Cobden Club tract from which he was elaborating principles, "is, Shall the Democratic party adopt the policy of anti-protection? One-minute speeches upon that question are now in order."

Mr. NEBRASKA: "I merely wish to say that I say yes, with all my heart."

Mr. NEW YORK: "I should like to ask the gentleman a question. Does he come from a Democratic State?"

Mr. NEBRASKA: "I do not, sir; but let me tell the gentleman that my State will become a Democratic State if the policy which has been so sagaciously laid down by our honored Chairman be adopted."

Mr. NEW YORK: "Would it be impertinent to ask the honorable gentleman at what date he expects this change of heart to occur in his country? Will it be in 1898?"

Mr. NEBRASKA: "Well, no, not so soon as that, perhaps."

Mr. NEW YORK: "Say in 1900, or is that too soon?"

Mr. NEBRASKA: "Mr. Chairman, let me say to the gentleman that this is a question of principle, not of votes."

Mr. NEW YORK: "O! How do you carry out principles in this country if you haven't got the vote behind them?"

Mr. WISCONSIN: "I call the gentleman to order. He is not speaking on the question."

Mr. NEW YORK: "I am sorry that facts are not in order."

Mr. WISCONSIN: "I rise, sir, in behalf of the Democrats of the Northwest, in behalf of myself, and of Messrs. MINNESOTA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN—"

Mr. NEW YORK: "All Republicans, I believe."

Mr. WISCONSIN: "I decline to be interrupted. I rise, sir, in behalf of those States to express their unflinching devotion to the great cause of tariff-smashing. We are for the general as laid down by Mr. CLEVELAND, and for the particular as they have been largely and luminously arranged by you, Mr. Chairman. We believe, sir, that in time—"

Mr. NEW JERSEY: "In God's good time."

The CHAIRMAN: "The gentleman must not interrupt."

Mr. WISCONSIN: "These States can be brought into the Democratic fold. We give our hearts and hands to the Democracy—"

Mr. WISCONSIN: "But not your votes."

Mr. WISCONSIN: "In its efforts to make this glorious republic bloom and blossom as the rose under the genial dews of Free Trade."

A VOICE: "Dues at the Custom Houses will make it prosper more." [Laughter.]

Mr. KENTUCKY: "This deadly up and down, Protection, must be plucked up by its roots ere its poisonous infection ruin and blot out our institutions."

A VOICE: "How about the Whiskey Trust?"

The CHAIRMAN: "Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms, clear the galleries."

Mr. KENTUCKY: "Set me down as sure for the Democratic candidate next fall, if this monster of the Money Power be by our joint action slain."

Mr. VIRGINIA: "My little brother [laughter] spoke for me when he said that. My planters say that if CLEVELAND won't do anything for them, why, BLAINE is good enough for them. This is a free country."

Mr. LOUISIANA: "But not a free trade country [applause]. Mr. Chairman, I showed the other day what I am capable of doing for the Democratic party. Now, what is the Democratic party going to do for me? Does it seriously propose to rule me in 1898? Your free trade

cup of bitterness hasn't got sugar enough in it to make me take it. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, that you will live to see the liveliest political somersault ever heard of if the Democratic party tries to make a sacrifice and scapegoat of me. It may not be a lofty, philanthropic principle, but it's a mighty sound one, mine. I won't take the bread and butter out of my own mouth. And I won't let the Democratic party, much as I am attached to it, pick my pockets."

Mr. RHODE ISLAND: "Mr. Chairman, I deprecate and regret the line of remark pursued by the last speaker. But, sir, what matters it if the fellow refuses to take medicine? [Laughter.] The loss will be made up elsewhere. I, sir, will fill up the gap which his defection leaves, and bear proudly up the glorious banner of free trade. I promise you my influence if not my votes."

Mr. NEW YORK: "How many votes has the gentleman got?" [Laughter.]

Mr. RHODE ISLAND: "I may not be as big as some persons on this floor, but I am not to be insulted."

Mr. NEW YORK: "Nothing was further from my thoughts. I beg the honorable gentleman's pardon. He talked so big that I may be excused for thinking that he was. [Laughter.] If he will excuse the expression, I will say to him most amiably, Halloo, my size!" [Laughter.]

Mr. ALABAMA: "I am very anxious to do nothing to offend any members of the Democratic party, but I do wish, Mr. Chairman, that everybody should distinctly understand that I have coal and iron interests which demand protection. And I hope that they will be protected. Of course I may be willing to sacrifice any other gentleman's interests. I have observed, and I say it with all deference, that our able Chairman, the Golden Rule somebody gets left out of tariff bills. Now, grant that I will let somebody else's throat cut, but when it comes to cutting my own, excuse me!"

Mr. NORTH CAROLINA: "There is not tar enough on my heels to stick Free Trade on. My pocket says 'Down with the internal revenue taxes,' and I don't mind saying that in this respect North Carolina is a pocket borough."

Mr. VERMONT: "Mr. Chairman, it fills me with horror to see so-called Democrats unwilling to stand by you and the President in your heroic efforts to Cobdenize the United States. I bring you, sir, words of cheer and comfort, even if I cannot promise to bring you any votes. The time will come, sir, when your grand, your statesmanlike measure will become a law; and the time will come when I can bring a handful of electoral votes to the candidate of the Democracy."

Mr. NEW YORK: "Maple sugar time, and the sap's still running. [Laughter.] I wish, sir, to read the following manifesto to my friends and neighbors. New Jersey and Connecticut, join with me in subscribing:

"We hereby inform the Democratic party that our pecuniary interests and the prosperity of ourselves and the many hundreds of thousands of workmen whom we employ, make it absolutely impossible for us to support any legislative measure which tends to the integrity of the protective policy; and should the Democratic party insist on committing itself to such a measure, we shall look out for ourselves and let the rest of the Democratic party look out for itself. [Signed: 'NEW JERSEY, 'CONNECTICUT.'"]

Mr. VIRGINIA: "Mr. Chairman, I think that no member present will be inclined to a hasty decision of the question now before us, especially after the document we have just heard read. I move, sir, that no vote be taken upon this question until after the election."

Motion seconded by Mr. LOUISIANA, and carried by a viva voce vote. Adjourned.

## Is Russia About to Strike?

They who take optimistic views of the European situation, may perhaps find some comfort in the assertion of an anonymous writer that Prince BISMARCK recently assured Mr. CARL SCHULTZ that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed by Russia. But even if we could assume that the Chancellor has chosen such a medium for a proclamation *ubi et ubi*, he has never, we should recall, pretended to be a prophet, but has, on the contrary, acknowledged that the war of 1870 was a surprise to him. To our minds the alleged revelations of confiding statesmen are less trustworthy indications of what this summer has in store than the actual incidents taking place in Russia and southeastern Europe.

In order to gauge the significance of the ascendancy suddenly regained by Slavophiles in Moscow, and of the commotions which have simultaneously broken out in the Danubian States, it is well to recall the events curiously analogous which preceded the last war between Russia and Turkey. It is well known that the late Czar, ALEXANDER II., was extremely reluctant to engage in that contest, and that for two years, notwithstanding the pressure of the patriotic party, he could not be prevailed upon to take any decisive step.

The Insurrection of 1875 and Serbia's aggressive movement against the Bulgarians in the following year, were, no doubt, instigated by Slavophil committees; but the Russian Government long refused to lift a hand to save its supposed protégés from Ottoman reprisals. As late as February, 1877, the Queen's speech expressed the conviction now imputed to BISMARCK that the peace of Europe was assured. Within a fortnight afterward Slavophil Generals and statesmen had become dominant in the councils of St. Petersburg, and in the beginning of March Gen. IONATIEFF was allowed to undertake a private mission to central and western Europe, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting an oculist. By an odd coincidence, on March 3 the Czar ordered the mobilization of eight army corps. What specialists IONATIEFF consulted in Berlin and Vienna can only be conjectured; but what we know is that in a few weeks after he obtained the Emperor's full confidence, ALEXANDER II. ordered his troops to invade Prussia, and on June 21, 1877, the Russians crossed the Danube. The Slavophiles are superstitious; they may be waiting for the same date of this year for waiting for the same date of departure, in order that the next expedition, like the last, may be pushed forward within eight of the towers of St. Sophia.

The Czar's armies are now in a state of far greater readiness than they were eleven years ago, and a week at the outside would suffice to transport an army from Bessarabia across the Danube. All the information obtainable confirms the belief that three-fourths of his active forces have since the beginning of the year been concentrated in the southeastern corner of his empire. It seems an unreasonable hypothesis that so tremendous a display of strength is intended merely to supersede Prince FERDINAND of Coburg by another ruler on the insignificant throne of Bulgaria. Is it not more probable that Slavophiles, who remember how at San Stefano the prize lay at their feet, are convinced that the hour has come to lay aside subterfuge and makeshift and to strike boldly at Constantinople? If they did not suppose the hour ripe for putting off the mask, why should they tell us that the hour is all but ripe?

Mr. IONATIEFF, Mr. TCHERNIAEFF, and Mr. BOGDANOVICH all at once emerge from their retirement and repeat, point by point, the demonstrations and manoeuvres which preceded the last Turkish war? Here is the Slav Association, of which we used to hear so much eleven years ago, all at once resuscitated with TCHERNIAEFF at its head; here is the co-operative agency, the Slav Committee of Charity, starting into fresh activity under the Presidency of IONATIEFF; here is Gen. BOGDANOVICH, an avowed believer in Russianism, abruptly reinstated in the service, and at the same time permitted, or privately ordered, to visit France. Finally, that nothing might be wanting to perfect the parallel between the present situation and that presented in the spring of 1877, here is an opportunity rising in Macedonia and a Ministerial crisis at Belgrade and Bucharest directed against the anti-Russian party.

To insist that the huge outlay made by Russia on mobilization during the last four months has no larger purpose than a change of principles at Sofia seems to us the acme of absurdity. If ALEXANDER III. were the ruler of so great a waste of his country's resources for an end so trivial, he would richly merit the execration of his subjects. If he accepts, on the other hand, the programme of the Slavophiles, there is no sacrifice that Russians will not cheerfully endure. Nor is it likely to be forgotten by one who has so long been the target of assassination, that no Russian hand would ever be raised against the Czar who should rear the standard of PETER the Great above Constantinople. Even the Russian revolutionist is, first of all, a patriot; and it is probable that ALEXANDER II. would be alive to-day had his armies in the Balkans ventured to pluck the fruits of victory, instead of succumbing to the bravado of Lord BEACONSFIELD.

## The Hopeless Competition of Canada.

While the problem of taxation with us is how most judiciously to reduce the revenue, so greatly in excess of the needs of the Government, our Canadian neighbors are vexed by the far more troublesome necessity of providing for a deficit, which is over \$300,000 for the current year, and will probably be at least \$1,000,000 for the next year.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has lately shown in several very striking speeches in the Dominion Parliament that Canada is not even holding the natural increase of its population, though it has made tremendous efforts to stimulate immigration, more especially by enormous Government expenditures on railways. In consequence of this outlay, its debt has grown from about \$140,000,000 in 1878 to about \$228,000,000 in 1888, and its annual expenditure from about \$23,500,000 to \$37,000,000, the amount which Sir RICHARD estimates will be required for the next fiscal year. The ratio of this increase is far greater than the increase in population and wealth, the Dominion is already overburdened with taxation, and the United States are continually draining it of its best blood.

The population of Canada is now only about 4,500,000, or more than a million less than the population of this single State of New York; and yet Sir RICHARD finds that its annual expenditures are \$14,000,000 more than the expenditures of the United States in 1885, when the population of the Union was 20,000,000, and we had an army and a navy to maintain and considerable pensions to pay. In a time of peace, and with no great military establishment to keep up, Canada has contracted a debt almost as great as our own at the close of the civil war. For that debt, says Sir RICHARD, Canada has "nothing whatever to show," except a set of assets so unprofitable that they involve an annual charge on the people of not far short of \$1,000,000 a year. In other words, the receipts of the railways built fall that much short of the working expenses.

Meantime those enormously costly public improvements have utterly failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were undertaken, the stimulation of trade and immigration. Manitoba, for whose benefit they were more especially constructed, has increased its population by only 30,000, while the adjoining Dakota, on our side of the border, has gained between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants, a great part of them being Canadians. The foreign immigrants induced to come to the Dominion commonly cross over to us very speedily, and we are also steadily drawing away the old settlers, so that Canada now, despite its prodigious efforts to make headway, is rather in a condition of decadence, as if it were old and exhausted, instead of being a young country extraordinarily rich in natural and undeveloped resources.

Under these circumstances, Sir RICHARD cries out in alarm because Canada is "on the eve of risking an enormous increase" of debt and expenditure. "Every new liability assumed," he warns his countrymen, "will be a fresh nail in the coffin of the commercial and political independence of Canada." Therefore he has introduced in Parliament resolutions reciting these facts and protesting against the increase. He also assails the present system, under which specific duties are very generally substituted for ad valorem duties, as a further cause of mischief.

But he does not go to the seat of the trouble, and his remedy is entirely inadequate for the cure of the dry rot which Canada is suffering. His plan of economy will no more arrest the decay than the Government's plan of enormous expenditures on public improvements.

The only cure is annexation to the great republic which is now stripping Canada of a large part of its best population. It is folly to keep up longer the hopeless competition, for every year Canada grows weaker and the United States stronger, both relatively and actually.

## Not a Dark Horse at All.

Our able and esteemed Georgian contemporary, the *Morning News* of Savannah, makes a very significant remark respecting an important occurrence in the history of this country. "Mr. LINCOLN himself," says the *Morning News*, "was a very dark horse when he was nominated for President."

Now this is a great mistake. Mr. LINCOLN had long been prominent as a lawyer and a politician when he was nominated for President. His contest with Senator DOUGLASS in 1858, when they stumped the State of Illinois together as candidates for the United States Senate, made him exceedingly conspicuous, so that no one was surprised when he was selected by the Chicago Convention in 1860 as its candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. SEWARD's friends had gone to that Convention with as much confidence of carrying his nomination through with a rush as was ever exhibited by any set of politicians on any occasion; and yet they were beaten. The ground of this defeat was the belief that Mr. SEWARD would not carry the State of New York; and we have little doubt that that belief was well founded. At any rate, the result showed the wisdom of taking the candidate whose availability had not been worn out in the long struggles and bitter animosities of local politics.

There are a great many accidents in national nominating conventions, and events that seem to be accidental are often but the consequence of a wisdom on the part of those who control the convention that is

higher, broader, and more practical than the enthusiasm of the others, who, much to their astonishment, are finally defeated.

## Is It Lunacy or Only Frenzied Hope?

Our gallant and enthusiastic contemporary, the *Courier-Journal*, sees roseate visions of the future in the sky of politics. Just listen for a moment:

"On the policy of the President we shall carry three New England States, six Western States, three Pacific Coast States, and sweep New York by a hundred thousand. No master whom the Republicans put up the restoration of CLEVELAND is already assured by at least a two-thirds majority in the Electoral College and a popular majority exceeding a million of votes."

It may perhaps strike Col. WATTS that the chance of getting the policy of the President fairly tried in November seems to be growing dim. The measures which Mr. MILLER has brought forward in the House of Representatives are utterly opposed to that policy. They propose to make every citizen pay a revenue tax, while Mr. CLEVELAND's policy is to cut down the tariff and leave the internal revenue just as it is.

But which are the three New England States, which are these Western States, and which are the three Pacific Coast States that are to be carried on a policy looking toward free trade? It would be interesting to have some positive information on this subject. General gush is splendid in its way, but in elections it is figures that count.

Mr. CLEVELAND had a majority of 192,000 in the State of New York only six years ago, and now Col. WATTS gives him 100,000 this year. This is fully 100,000 more than is commonly expected by level-headed men, but Col. WATTS seems to know a great deal about the State of New York, and we give his magnificent prediction with all the honors.

Is it possible that he is crazy? He talks as if he was rather loney?

## There to Be Another Old Guard?

The number of Republican delegates to Chicago who are for BLAINE first, last, and all the time, and who say they can't be shaken in their purpose to nominate him by his positive refusal to be a candidate, increases steadily as the returns come in.

How many of these uncompromising, never-surrender BLAINE Republicans there are we do not know yet. Nobody knows. Such personal devotion and unwavering fidelity have not been witnessed in politics since ROSCOE CONKLING and the immortal Three Hundred and Six stood firm for GRANT and the Third Term.

If you ask what State he hails from, our only reply shall be, "From the Illinoisian's nest."

And yet it is worth remembering that, gallant and splendid as was the fight which the old 806 made at Chicago in 1880, they did not nominate their man.

It is true that the delegates of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention have been sold to JOHN SHERMAN? And, if so, can the goods be delivered?

The blight that has fallen upon Mormonism in Utah was strikingly shown in the Democratic Convention in Salt Lake City last Saturday, when the Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of the Mormon delegates, and forty-two of them were excluded from the Convention. If Mormonism were a religion, it would be a good one, but it is not, and it is also an unlawful social system and a pretended democracy, wholly undemocratic in its nature.

Among the Emperors in the world, the most liberal and progressive man is Dom Pedro of Brazil, whose illness was reported in our despatches yesterday. During his reign Dom Pedro has done much to advance the interests of the empire of Brazil; has brought about many important reforms, and has done all in his power to promote the education of the people under his scepter. A highly enlightened and accomplished ruler is Dom Pedro of Brazil and his death would be a great loss to his empire.

Dr. MCGILVER should have told the whole of the story which he began to tell at his meeting of Sunday by saying that one of his assistants offered a bribe last fall to put on the Anti-Poverty ticket the name of a notoriously corrupt candidate for the Supreme Court. Surely, in a case of this kind, Dr. MCGILVER ought to have given the name of the candidate in question and the name of the briber referred to, and the evidence to support the accusation that a bribe was offered.

It was last year that Mr. CARNEGIE drew up the scheme now published for giving his workmen an interest in his steel works, and loaning them money to build homes for themselves. Mr. CARNEGIE has long been an advocate of a peculiar system of profit sharing, which he has not until this time been able to put in practice in the large establishments under his control. The end of the strike and the resumption of operations in the works at Braddock have given him the opportunity for which he has long been waiting, and he has now invited the workmen to take advantage of his offer. The result of the new scheme will be looked for with interest. We believe that in the Allegheny Works in Millawakee one feature of his system has been in successful operation for years.

It is reported that a Frenchman of the name of Joy proposes to make a trip from New York to Europe in a big air ship, with a speed of seventy miles an hour. O. JUVEN, Joy's Don't forget to take your overshoes. The Atlantic is still a little damp.

We notice without surprise that the editor of the *Wichita Sunday Growler* is said to have departed for parts unknown. There was a reckless imputation about the title of his paper which was sure to lead to misfortune. The growler itself was bad enough in a prohibition State, but the attempt to work it on Sunday was particularly execrable. Now, a paper called the *Drug Shop* or the *Pocket Flask* might have more success in Kansas.

In his church on Sunday morning last the Rev. Mr. HARRISON told how wicked people were filled with despair at their death, and said that he had seen a man who had been told that there was an example of this in the case of a man who had been told that he was going to be hanged. "You need not try to like to have Brother HARRISON give his authority for this story, which we believe to be a bald fiction that ought not to be announced as a fact from the pulpit. A few moments before telling the repulsive story Brother HARRISON fell into a muddle about another matter, and when he came to himself he said: 'I'm not free from mistakes; I'm not an angel by any means.' It would be becoming for him, in view of this confession and revelation, to make further inquiry into the GAMBETTA anecdote, and tell his hearers the result. The cause of religion cannot be promoted by bogus stories.

Another idol is shattered in the person of Miss MINNIE FREEMAN, the Nebraska school teacher who was reported at the time of the great blizzard in January last to have saved her pupils after a difficult and heroic struggle. It appears that the story was an entire fabrication, and that Miss FREEMAN was never in the place where the rescue was supposed to have taken place. The facts in the case are that, instead of tying her pupils together and accompanying them home, two of the large boys escorted her home, and she would have perished if they had not done so. Notwithstanding the situation, she continues to receive money while the stories of her heroism had prompted kind-hearted individuals to send her money.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is reproached with the publication of a sensational article on the Gait of the Horse, printed in the *Sun* of Sunday, April 15. This is unfair to Mr. HARRISON, by the way, who has been very kind in giving the Cincinnati Commercial the right to reproduce the photographs which were reproduced in the columns of the *Sun*, and printed on our part by additional copyright. It therefore strikes us as a rather shabby performance, without considering the other aspects.

We have received the second volume of the *Century* story for the six months from November 1893, to April, 1894. What a treasury of history and artistic excellence it is!

## Protect American Labor Against the Myriads of Incoming Paupers!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: A "Hard Working American" is allowed to express in today's issue of THE SUN a sentiment which, without doubt, is rapidly growing, not only among workmen, but among all thoughtful people of this country.

He is right. To protect American labor our people must be tightly closed against the pauper labor of not only Asia, but of Europe and Africa as well.

For years we kept a squadron on the African coast to prevent the importation of African slave labor into our country, but since the war we have allowed our coal and railroad barons and other monopolists to import, without let or hindrance, until recently, the savages of civilized Europe, more intelligent than the savages of Africa, and more cunning.

And, what is more, we put into the hands of these savages, as pearls cast before swine, the ballot of American freemen, that silent weapon of peace more powerful for either good or evil than the weapons of war. We make citizens of them without question as to their fitness; these men who know nothing of our Constitution, laws, or customs, who value the franchise for exactly what it will fetch on election day.

American citizenship is a precious jewel that should not be given to any, even though to the manor born, unless found worthy to wear it. It is the foundation of all our liberties, civil and religious, and he who aims to wear it, native or foreign born, should prove himself by his intelligence and industry.

Hard Working American is right. It is time to call a halt. No other nation under the sun but would view this continuous yearly invasion by the starving Geths, Vandals, and Huns of Europe with alarm, and stop it.

Let Congress order put up at our consular offices a sign that reads: "No more immigrants here for America." Let it adopt the suggestion made by THE SUN some time since, and put a per capita tax of \$300 on all incoming immigrants. We hear it said that many waiters pay \$50 or more for a place in a good restaurant for the chance of good tips. Is it not worth \$300 to a good workman to be admitted into a country where he can earn double the wages he can at home, and in which his chances for advancement are bounded only by his intelligence and industry?

The child who wishes confirmation in the Catholic or Episcopal Church must know its catechism. The man who wishes to join the Church must be examined as to his knowledge of its laws and doctrines, and his moral character. He who seeks to join a club, or a benevolent organization, or business exchange must submit himself to a committee who investigate him morally, socially, and financially; but he who seeks to become an American citizen has simply to live here five years, or less if the necessities of politics demand it, no matter how his life may be reputable or criminal; he asks for it—it is granted.

We have in our midst more than enough brick and mortar savings of domestic origin; let us protect ourselves against those of foreign birth. It seems as if all intelligent foreign-born and native citizens are rapidly assimilating the sentiments of the "Hard Working American."

The American and American labor if it will take the lead in agitating a subject that is of vital importance to the welfare and the life of the republic.

New York, May 4.

## Our Tariff History.

From the *Atlantic Constitution*.

It was not until some time after the colonies became independent that there were duties placed upon imports. From 1784 to 1790 the duties on imports were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1790 to 1800 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1800 to 1810 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1810 to 1820 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1820 to 1830 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1830 to 1840 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1840 to 1850 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1850 to 1860 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1860 to 1870 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1870 to 1880 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1880 to 1890 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection. The duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose for protection.

From 1890 to 1900 the duties were nominal, and the exports from America in the sum of \$52,372,875, and a clamor arose